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the peace congresses have been dealing for many years, is a very important one. If all war loans could be forbidden war would be practically at an end under present-day conditions.

The influence of the Congress has been widely extended throughout the country, since its close, by numerous articles in the weekly journals, like the *Independent*, the *Outlook*, the *Sunday-School Times*, the *Woman's Journal*, the *Christian Endeavor World*, etc., and by addresses, before many organizations, by persons who attended the Congress. The Congress has in fact become the talk of the nation.

Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador, was only able to be present at the dinner on Wednesday evening. In the course of his after-dinner remarks he said there were three things that could be done to prevent nations from getting the fighting fever into the brain: first, the reduction of the pride which nations take in great armaments; second, the conclusion of general arbitration treaties as wide in scope as possible; and third, to educate the masses and bring home to every citizen the sense of his own responsibility for the removal of this oldest evil of humanity.

The Congress received a cable message from Dr. Quidde of Munich, expressing the hope that a large delegation of Americans would attend the sixteenth International Peace Congress at Munich.

Too much gratitude cannot be felt toward the various New York committees for the unremitting and exhausting labors cheerfully performed by them to make the Congress a success. From Prof. S. T. Dutton and Robert E. Ely, chairman and secretary of the Executive Committee, through the long list of committees, the New York men and women who worked on the committees did service beyond praise, and it was the efforts of these courageous and self-sacrificing friends of the cause, as much as anything in the "spirit of the times," which made the Convention the greatest peace demonstration yet recorded. A bureau of young men of the New York press, created at the last moment, did service of the highest order in distributing the accounts of the Congress to the various papers of the country, and it was certainly owing in large measure to their industry and loyalty that the reports of the meetings were so full and fair, both in the great dailies of New York and elsewhere.

The proceedings of the Congress went forward so rapidly that there was little time for social amenities. A reception with luncheon was given to the delegates at noon on Monday by the City Club, at which the guests came in such unexpected multitudes that the hosts were almost at their wits' end to take care of them. On Tuesday the Barnard Club gave a reception, and on Wednesday there was a similar function at the rooms of the Metropolitan Club, at which only specially invited guests were present. On Thursday evening, after the Congress closed, Mr. Carnegie gave a dinner at his home to the foreign guests, at which about fifty persons, including nearly forty Americans, sat down at the tables. The evening was a most delightful one, and Mr. Carnegie was in the happiest frame of mind over the outcome of the great Congress to whose success everybody felt that he had contributed so much.

## Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The Seventy-Ninth Annual Business Meeting of the American Peace Society will be held at the Society's rooms, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, Saturday, May 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The annual dinner will be given the evening of the same day, at 6.30 o'clock, at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. The speakers will be Hon. John Barrett, former Minister to Colombia and now Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics; Rt. Rev. William F. Mallalieu, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, ex-Member of Congress and Member of the Interparliamentary Union; and probably also Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard.

The tickets for the dinner will be one dollar each, and should be applied for at once to the Secretary.

## Editorial Notes.

The Legislature of the Province of Ontario, Canada, has unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was prepared by Dr. Courtice, secretary of the Canadian Peace Society, introduced into the parliament by Mr. Whitney, the Premier of the Province, and seconded by Mr. Graham, the leader of the Opposition:

"Whereas, it is expected that a second international conference will soon assemble at The Hague, and it is announced that forty-six powers will meet to discuss questions of mutual interest, instead of twenty-six, as at the first Hague Conference; and,

"Whereas, it is a great and noteworthy fact that this will be the first occasion on which the civilized nations of the world have all met together in a time of peace of their own free will to legislate with reference to their mutual relations; and,

"Whereas, the British Government and House of Commons have taken a deep interest in making the program of the coming Conference practical and useful in promoting the welfare of humanity;

"Resolved, that the Legislature of Ontario heartily approves of and urges three main measures which will greatly conduce to the peace and welfare of the world:

"A plan by which the Hague Conference may become a permanent and recognized congress of the nations.

"A general treaty of obligatory arbitration for the acceptance of all the nations.

"A plan for the reasonable reduction of armaments by concurrent international action."

The Premier, in moving the adoption of the resolution, said that he did it because he believed that the people of the Province and the members of the Legislature were "in hearty accord with it." Mr. Graham, the leader of the Opposition, in seconding the resolution, predicted that in the future the greatest monuments erected would be those to the memory of the heroes of peace.

**The School Superintendents.** At the recent annual meeting of school superintendents in Chicago, at which about eight hundred superintendents, state, county and city, were present from all parts of the country, the subject of the observance of the 18th day of May, the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague Conference, as Peace Day in the schools was presented, and the following resolution, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, adopted:

"Resolved, That we recognize the great significance of the movement to substitute arbitration for war in the settlement of international disputes, and recommend the observance of the 18th day of May of each year by the schools of the United States in commemoration of the Conference which led to the establishment of the Peace Tribunal at The Hague."

This action ought to go far in promoting a much wider observance of the 18th of May than has yet been attained. The spirit and general attitude of the schools toward any subject of general social and public importance is nearly always determined by the superintendents and teachers.

**Bishop Doane's Letter to His Diocese.** Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Albany, N. Y., has sent the following letter to the people of his diocese:

"The second Peace Conference of the nations is to meet at The Hague in June. To it the thoughts and hopes of all Christian people will go out in fervent and intense interest. With two convictions, first that its purpose is according to the mind of Christ, and secondly, that the result must depend upon the guidance of the Holy Spirit of God, I ask the people of this diocese earnestly to pray that the members of the Conference may be made of one mind, and that its issues may be blessed, to the fulfillment of the Divine will, to the end that God may give unto His people the blessing of peace. I authorize for use in the churches in the diocese the following prayer.

"Faithfully your Bishop,  
" (Sgd) WM. CROSWELL DOANE."

#### PRAYER.

"O God, Who art the author of peace and lover of concord, who alone canst order the unruly wills and affections of sinful men, we beseech thee to grant to the members of the Peace Conference of the Nations Thy gift of wisdom and counsel, that with one mind and with one heart they may desire above all things to accomplish Thy will. Give them such oneness of aim and purpose that they may, with one accord, agree upon the things that make for peace; and bless their consultations and decisions to bring about the extension and establishment upon earth of the Kingdom of the Prince of Peace, to the end that wars may cease in all the world, and that brotherly love may prevail among all nations of men. Grant this we beseech thee through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

It is expected that many other bishops will in a similar way call the attention of their dioceses to the importance of the Hague Conference. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, in his address at the recent Annual Convention, brought the subject to the attention of his diocese, and

his recommendations were approved and sent, in the form of a resolution, to Washington.

**Greetings from Sweden.** The committee appointed at Milan last September to promote a universal peace demonstration this spring, in view of the coming Hague Conference, decided to ask the peace societies to use the 12th of this month for this purpose. The 18th of May having already been chosen for much the same purpose in this country, it is hardly practicable here to attempt any special demonstration on the 12th. As a sample of the kind of greetings which are being sent to each other by the European societies we are glad to publish the following, which has been received by the American Peace Society from the standing committee of the Swedish peace societies. The message is signed by Edward Wavrinsky, member of the Swedish Parliament, and by Emilia Broomé:

"Swedish men and women, assembled on the 12th of May to make a demonstration in behalf of the reduction of armaments and for the promotion of international peace, present their fraternal greetings to like-minded persons in other countries. Sure that the growth of civilization will be able to overcome ancient barbarity, we look forward confidently to the future, when respect for the right will be stronger than the inclination to violence, and the nations will no longer be divided against one another, but will stand together in peaceful and friendly coöperation."

**Letter to Episcopal Bishops.** The following is a copy of a letter, signed by the President and Secretary of the American Peace Society, sent early last month to the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the United States, asking for their coöperation in directing public opinion towards the objects of the coming Hague Conference. Responses have already been received from several of the Bishops, stating that they are to bring the matter to the attention of their dioceses, either by addresses or in the form of prayers for use in the service.

"The American Peace Society desires to bring to the attention of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States the importance of strengthening public sentiment in support of the second Peace Conference of the nations, which will meet at The Hague in June.

"The interest of the churches in the Conference of 1899 was most influential towards its success. At a critical moment in its proceedings, when the German members declined to coöperate, the government authorities at Berlin were told of numerous letters and were shown cablegrams of approval from America, which testified to widespread sympathy for its purposes. A prayer set forth in its behalf by the Bishop of West Texas is said to have had great weight in impressing the German authorities with American earnestness. Accordingly the German delegates were instructed to act with

their colleagues, and the most beneficent peace assembly in history was enabled to accomplish its work.

"If the second Conference can be brought before the Diocesan Conventions of the church in the form of addresses and resolutions, or if special prayers for its work are set forth for use in public worship, the cause of international justice and fraternity will be greatly promoted, and perhaps this Conference will be made even more beneficial than the first. The assistance of the Bishops as influential leaders of public opinion is therefore urgently solicited.

"Resolutions or other messages should be addressed to the State Department at Washington or to the American delegation at The Hague."

### Brevities.

. . . Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania and president of the National Educational Association this year, has chosen for the subject of his presidential address at the opening of the conference of the Association in June, "How Can the School Aid the Peace Movement?" This address will appear in full in the July *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

. . . The American delegation to the Hague Conference has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Hon. William I. Buchanan. This appointment is especially fitting, as Mr. Buchanan knows South America better and is more influential with its governments than any other American statesmen, and will be able at The Hague, where the South and Central American republics are to be represented for the first time, to make the presence of their delegates count for the most possible toward the success of the Conference. Mr. Buchanan was the man who saved the second Pan-American Conference from wreck, and it was through him especially, as head of the United States delegation, that the third Pan American Conference at Rio Janeiro attained such valuable results.

. . . Through the efforts of Dr. Charles Strong of Melbourne, president of the Australian Peace Society, a peace society has just been formed in Tasmania. Effort is being made by Dr. Strong to found a society also in Sidney, N. S. W.

. . . Rev. Walter Walsh of Dundee, Scotland, made an attempt last month to defeat the proposition to establish a Cadet Corps at the Dundee High School. But though he argued ably that they could not run education and war side by side, that they would make poor scholars and bad soldiers, the High School Directors voted their approval of the scheme. But Mr. Walsh's effort will bear fruit in time.

. . . The American Branch of the Association for International Conciliation, of which Nicholas Murray Butler is president, Andrew D. White and Seth Low honorary presidents, Hon. Richard Bartholdt vice-president, Robert H. Franks treasurer, and Hayne Davis secretary, has opened an office at 542 Fifth Avenue, New York. An effort is to be made to establish new branches of the Association in the South American capitals. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is the founder and world president of the Association. A meeting of the American branch for organization was held in New York on April

23. Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy has been made a "*fondateur*" of the American Branch, one thousand dollars having been contributed for this purpose at the great peace meeting held in the Christian Science Temple, Boston, on April 14.

### Resolutions Adopted by the National Peace Congress.

*Whereas*, the nations, through the application of scientific invention and discovery to intercommunication and travel, have become members of one body, closely united and interdependent, with common commercial, industrial, intellectual, and moral interests, and war in any part of the world immediately affects both materially and morally other parts, and undisturbed peace has become the necessary condition of the prosperity, well-being, and orderly progress of human society; and

*Whereas*, the Hague Conference of 1899 made a great and unexpected advance towards the establishment of peace, by the creation of a permanent court of arbitration for the judicial settlement of international disputes; and

*Whereas*, the said court of arbitration having adjusted four controversies, in which nearly all the prominent powers were participants, has become a fixed and well-recognized means of settling international disputes, though its operation is only voluntary; and

*Whereas*, the principle of international commissions of inquiry, provided for in the Hague Convention, has proved itself one of great practical efficiency, as illustrated in the Anglo-Russian North Sea crisis; and

*Whereas*, more than forty treaties of obligatory arbitration between nations, two and two, have been concluded, stipulating reference to the Hague Court for five years of all disputes of a judicial order and those arising in the interpretation of treaties; and

*Whereas*, public opinion in favor of the pacific settlement of controversies has made extraordinary advance since the first Hague Conference, and, as recently declared by the British Prime Minister, "has attained a practical potency and a moral authority undreamt of in 1899"; and

*Whereas*, the States of the Western Hemisphere, through the action of the third Pan-American Congress and the reorganization of the International Bureau of American Republics, have reached what is virtually a permanent union destined henceforth to wield a mighty influence in behalf of permanent peace; and

*Whereas*, the first Hague Conference, though it failed to solve the question of reduction of armaments, for which it was primarily called, unanimously recommended to the powers the serious study of the problem with the view of relieving the people of the vast burdens imposed upon them by rivalry of armaments;

*Resolved*, by the National Arbitration and Peace Congress held in New York City, April 14 to 17, 1907, composed of delegates from thirty-five states, that the government of the United States be requested, through its representatives to the second Hague Conference, to urge upon that body the formation of a more permanent and more comprehensive International Union for the purpose of insuring the efficient coöperation of the nations in the development and application of international law and the maintenance of the peace of the world;